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Álgebra

Tema: Álgebra de funciones

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1.- A partir de las funciones

$$f = \{(1; 3), (2; 15), (3; 6), (4; -1), (5; 4)\}$$

$$g = \{(1; 6), (2; 3), (-2; 1), (4; 0), (6; 5)\}$$

halle las funciones $f + g$, $f \cdot g$ y f/g .

Resolución

$$D_f \cap D_g = \{1; 2; 4\}$$

$$* f + g = \{(1; 9); (2; 18); (4; -1)\}$$

$$* f \cdot g = \{(1; 18); (2; 45); (4; 0)\}$$

$$* \frac{f}{g} = \{(1; \frac{1}{2}); (2; 5)\}$$

Clave: C

2.- Sean las funciones

$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x-1}, \quad x \in [-2; 10] - \{1\}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 1, \quad x \in \langle -\infty; 5 \rangle$$

Halle el rango de $f \cdot g$.

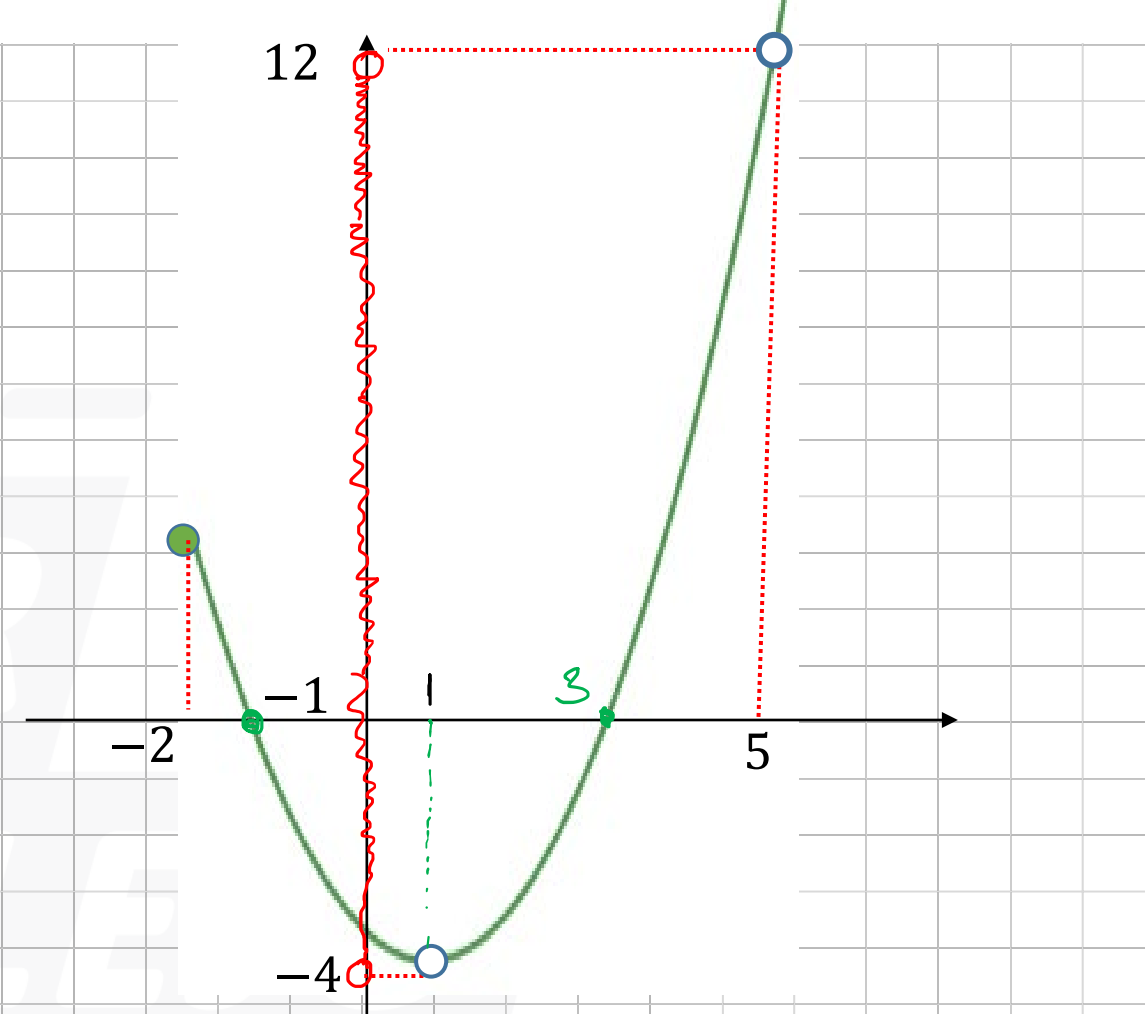
A) $\langle -4; 12 \rangle$ B) $\langle -3; 5 \rangle$ C) $\langle -3; 11 \rangle$ D) $\langle 0; 12 \rangle$ E) $\langle -4; 5 \rangle$

Resolución

$$D_f \cap D_g = [-2; 5) - \{1\}$$

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = \left(\frac{x-3}{x-1} \right) (x+1) \cancel{(x-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f \cdot g)(x) = (x-3)(x+1); \quad -2 \leq x < 5 \\ x \neq 1$$



3.- Dada las funciones

$$f = \{(x; y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid y = 3x - 2\}$$

$$g = \{(-2; 3), (0; 4), (1; 3), (3; -1)\}$$

Halle la función $2f + g^2$.

A) $\{(-2; -7), (0; 2), (1; 18), (3; 15)\}$

B) $\{(-2; 7), (0; 11), (1; 12), (3; 5)\}$

C) $\{(-2; 7), (0; 2), (1; 18), (3; 25)\}$

~~D) $\{(-2; -7), (0; 12), (1; 11), (3; 15)\}$~~

E) $\{(-2; -7), (0; 12), (1; 18), (3; 25)\}$

Resolución

$$* \quad g^2 = \{(-2; 9), (0; 16), (1; 9), (3; 1)\}$$

$$* \quad f(x) = 3x - 2 \quad ; \quad \underbrace{x \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$2f(x) = 6x - 4 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = -2 : 2f(-2) = -16 \\ x = 0 : 2f(0) = -4 \end{array}$$

$$x=1 : 2f(1) = 2$$

$$x=3 : 2f(3) = 14$$

Luego

$$g^2 + 2f = \{(-2; -7), (0; 12), (1; 11), (3; 15)\}$$

Obs $\mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} = \{(x_0; y_0)\}$

4.- Dada las siguientes funciones

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x - 6, & x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Grafique la función $f + g$.

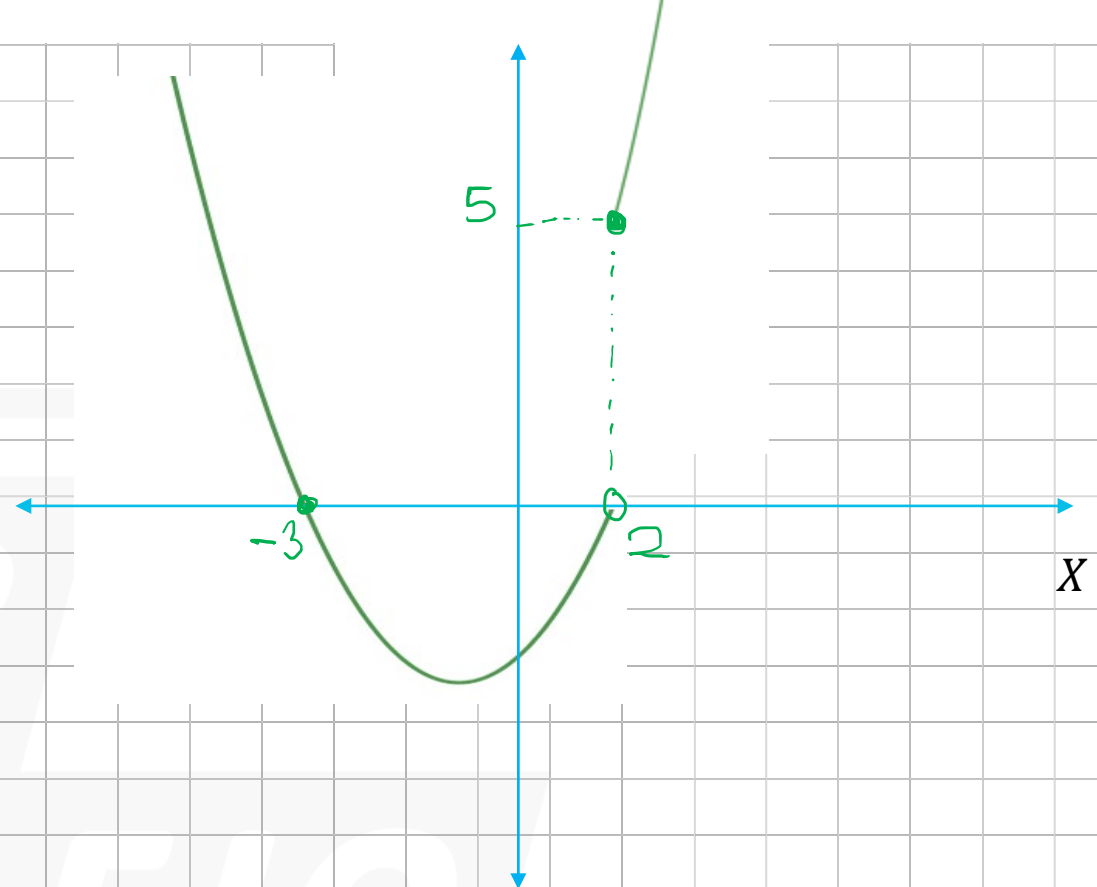
Resolución

$$f(x) = x^2; \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x - 6, & x < 2 \\ 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (f+g)(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + x - 6, & x < 2 \\ x^2 + 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$(x+3)(x-2)$



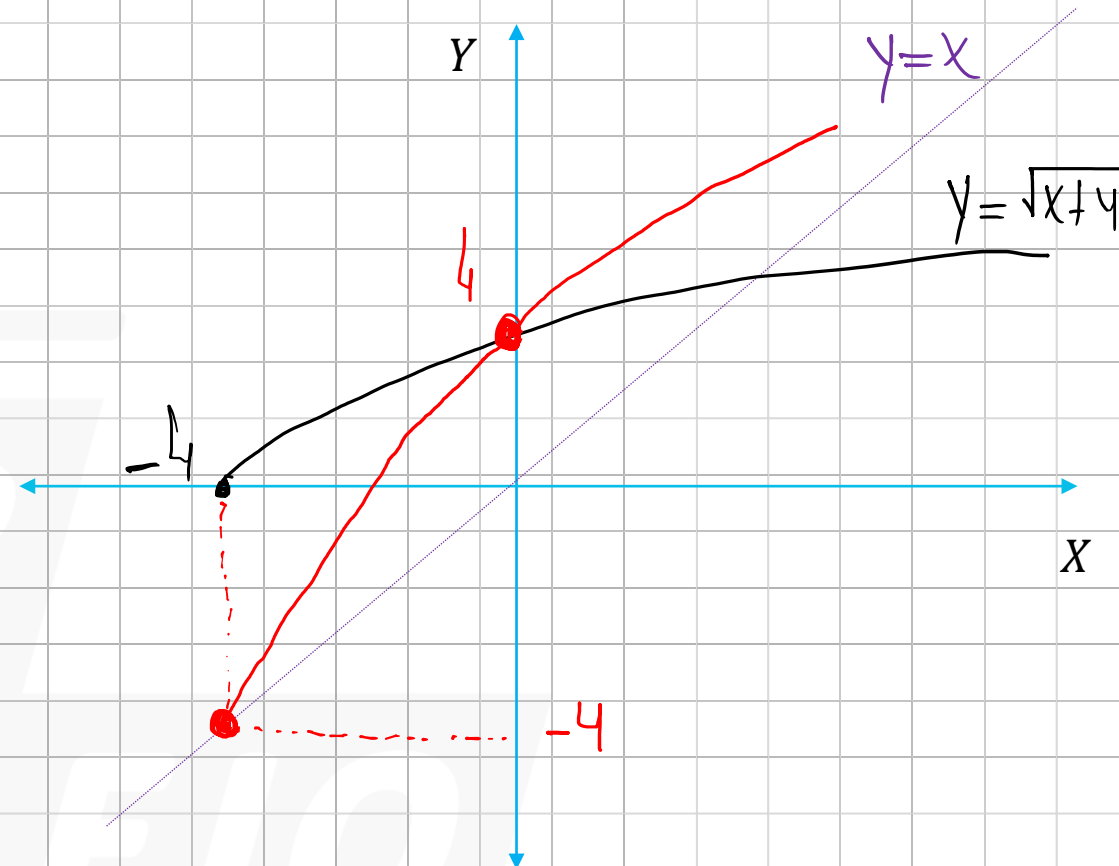
5.- Grafique aproximadamente la función f definida como

$$f(x) = x + \sqrt{x+4}$$

Resolución

Sea $\left. \begin{array}{l} h(x) \text{ creciente} \\ g(x) \text{ creciente} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (h+g)(x) \text{ es creciente}$

$$f(x) = \underbrace{x}_{\text{creciente}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{x+4}}_{\text{creciente}}$$



Clave: D

6.- A partir de las funciones

$$f = \{(2; 5), (1; -2), (-3; 4), (0; 6)\}$$

$$g = \{(3; 1), (6; 0), (7; -2), (5; 2)\}$$

determine $\text{Ran}(f \circ g) \cup \text{Dom}(g \circ f)$.

A) $\{-2; 0; 2; 6; 7\}$ B) $\{-2; 0; 1; 6; 5\}$ C) $\{-2; 0; 6; 5\}$

D) $\{0; 2; 6; 5\}$ E) $\{-2; 0; 2; 6; 5\}$

Resolución

$$f = \{(2; 5), (1; -2), (-3; 4), (0; 6)\}$$

$$g = \{(3; 1), (6; 0), (7; -2), (5; 2)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g = \{(3; -2), (6; 6), (5; 5)\}$$

$$\text{Rango } f \circ g = \{-2, 6, 5\}$$

$$g = \{(3; 1), (6; 0), (7; -2), (5; 2)\}$$

$$f = \{(2; 5), (1; -2), (-3; 4), (0; 6)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f = \{(2; 2), (0; 0)\}$$

$$\text{Dom } g \circ f = \{2; 0\}$$

Rta E

7.- Considerando las funciones

$$f(x) = 3x - 2, \quad x \in [2; 27]$$

$$g(x) = 5x + 7, \quad x \in [-2; 3]$$

Halle el rango de la función $f \circ g$.

- A) $[4; 16]$ B) $[1; 36]$ C) $[1; 64]$ ~~D) $[4; 64]$~~ E) $[1; 4]$

Resolución

$$D_{f \circ g} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} / \underbrace{x \in D_g}_{-2 \leq x \leq 3} \wedge \underbrace{g(x) \in D_f}_{2 \leq 5x+7 < 27} \right\}$$

$$-5 \leq 5x < 20$$

$$-1 \leq x < 4$$

$$\therefore D_{f \circ g} = [-1; 3]$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 2$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 $g(x)$ $g(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(g(x)) = 3(5x+7) - 2$$

$$h(x) = 15x + 19 \quad ; \quad -1 \leq x \leq 3$$

es creciente

$$\underbrace{h(-1)}_4 \leq R_h \leq \underbrace{h(3)}_{64}$$

8.- Sean las funciones

$$f = \{(x; y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / y = 3x + 2\}$$

$$g = \{(11; 5), (5; -1), (2; 3), (-1; 0)\}$$

determine $\text{Ran}(f \circ g) - \text{Ran}(g \circ f)$.

- A) $\{-1; 2; 17; 11\}$ B) $\{2; 17; 11\}$ C) $\{5; 2; 17; 11\}$
~~D) $\{-1; 2; 3; 11\}$~~ ~~E) $\{-1; 5; 17; 11\}$~~

Resolución

$$f = \{(5; 17), (-1; -1), (3; 11), (0; 2), \dots\}$$

$$g = \{(11; 5), (5; -1), (2; 3), (-1; 0)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g = \{(11; 17), (5; -1), (2; 11), (-1; 2)\}$$

$$\text{Rango} = \{17, -1, 11, 2\}$$

$$g = \{(11; 5), (5; -1), (2; 3), (-1; 0)\}$$

$$f = \{(3; 11), (1; 5), (0; 2), (-1; -1)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f = \{(3; 5), (1; -1), (0; 3), (-1; 0)\}$$

$$\text{Rango} = \{5, -1, 3, 0\}$$

Clave: B

Corregir

9.- Sea $F(x) = x^2 + 1$ y $(GoF)(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 4$.

Halle $y \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $G(y) = 0$

A) 1 B) 4 C) 3 D) 2 E) 5

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Resolución

$$G_{f(x)} = x^4 - 4x^2 + 4$$

$$G_{f(x)} = (x^2 - 2)^2$$

$$G(f(x)) = (x^2 + 1 - 1 - 2)^2$$

$$G(y) = (y - 3)^2$$

Dato: $(y - 3)^2 = 0$

$$y = 3$$

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GRACIAS

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